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**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)**

## Note verbale dated 17 March 2006 from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and, with reference to the latter's letter dated 10 October 2005, has the honour to submit additional information to supplement the information provided in the note verbale of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations dated 28 October 2004 (see annex).

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**Annex to the note verbale dated 17 March 2006 from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee**

**Report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)**

**Additional information on legislation and law enforcement in response to the examination made by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)**

In its October 10, 2005 letter to Japan, the committee established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) requested additional information on measures Japan has taken to effectively implement the resolution. The Government of Japan has analyzed the matrix for Japan provided by the committee and further to the national report submitted by Japan on October 28, 2004 (S/AC.44/2004/(02)/49), the following information is provided to respond to this request.

*Operative Paragraph 2*

***Decides also that all States, in accordance with their national procedures, shall adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws which prohibit any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as attempts to engage in any of the foregoing activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist or finance them;***

**<Biological Weapons>**

4. Stockpile/ Store, 5. Develop, and 6. Transport

- As Japan reported on the page 6 of the first report, "The law on Implementing the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxic Weapons and on their Destruction and the Other Convention" (Law No. 61 of 1982) stipulates that legitimate purpose for developing, producing, retaining, stockpiling and acquiring biological agents or toxins shall be limited only to prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes. The same law stipulates that production, possession, transfer, receiving or use of biological weapons is prohibited and by itself punishable. Any attempt to produce or use biological weapons is also punishable.
- "Transport" is prohibited and punishable, insofar as within the scope of "possession", "transfer", or "receiving" of the Law No. 61 of 1982.
- "Develop" is prohibited and punishable, insofar as within the scope of "production" of the Law No. 61 of 1982.

11. Finance a.m. activities

- As Japan reported on the page 6 of the first report, "The Act on Punishment of Financing to offences of public intimidation" (Law No. 67 of 2002) prohibits financing to terrorist act. Any

person who finances terrorist act which is related to biological weapons shall be punishable by imprisonment of not more than 10 years. Any attempt to commit the crime mentioned shall also be punished.

12. a.m. activities related to means of delivery

- In addition to the Law No. 61 of 1982, with respect to the prohibition of their means of delivery related activities by non-state actors, the production, transfer, import and transportation of gunfire, including propellant are regulated by "The Gunpowder Control Act" (Law No. 149 of 1950), as Japan reported on the page 6 of the first report. Those acts are punishable under the same law.

13. involvement of non-state actors in a.m. activities

- Non-state actors are within the scope of the above-mentioned laws and are punishable under provisions of those laws.

**<Chemical Weapons>**

1. manufacture/produce, 2. acquire, 3. possess, 4. stockpile/store, 5.develop, 6. transport, 7. transfer, and 8. use

- As Japan reported on the page 5 of the first report, "The law concerning prohibition on chemical weapons and restriction on specific material" (Law No. 65 of 1995) stipulates that production, possession, transfer, receiving or use of chemical weapon is prohibition object and by itself punishable.
- "Acquire" is prohibited and punishable, insofar as within the scope of "receive" of the Law No. 65 of 1995.
- "Develop" is prohibited and punishable, insofar as within the scope of "produce" of the Law No. 65 of 1995.
- "Stockpile/store" or "transport" is prohibited and punishable, insofar as within the scope of "possession" of the Law No. 65 of 1995.

11. Finance a.m. activities

- As Japan reported on the page 6 of the first report, "The Act on Punishment of Financing to offences of public intimidation" (Law No. 67 of 2002) prohibits financing to terrorist act. Any person who finances terrorist act which is related to chemical weapons shall be punishable by imprisonment of not more than 10 years. Any attempt to commit the crime mentioned shall also be punished.

12. a.m. activities related to means of delivery

- As Japan reported on the page 5 of the first report, "The law concerning prohibition on chemical weapons and restriction on specific material" (Law No. 65 of 1995) stipulates that production, possession, transfer or receiving of equipments or machines for exclusively composing or facilitating the use of chemical weapons is a prohibition object and by itself punishable. That is, a. m. activities related to means of delivery and other are prohibited.

- With respect to the prohibition of their means of delivery related activities by non-state actors, the production, transfer, import and transportation of gunpowder, including propellant are regulated by "The Gunpowder Control Act" (Law No. 149 of 1950), as Japan reported on the page 6 of the first report. Those acts are punishable under the same law.

13. involvement of non-state actors in a.m. activities

- Non-state actors are within the scope of the above-mentioned laws and are punishable under provisions of those laws.

**<Nuclear Weapons>**

4. stockpile/store, 5. develop, and 6. transport

- As Japan reported on the page 5 of the first report, as for nuclear warheads, "The Explosives Control Act" (Law No. 32 of 1884) stipulates that use, production, import and possession of explosives to disturb public security and injure persons, and/or damage properties are prohibited and punishable.
- "Develop" is prohibited and punishable, insofar as within the scope of "production" of the Law No. 32 of 1884.
- "Stockpile/store" or "transport" is prohibited and punishable, insofar as within the scope of "possession", "import", or "ordering" of the Law No. 32 of 1884.

8. use

- In addition to the Law No. 32 of 1884, as Japan reported on the page 5 of the first report, any person who, through reckless handling of specified nuclear fuel material, has caused the chain reaction of nuclear fission or emission of radiation causing danger to the life, body or properties shall be punishable by imprisonment of not more than 10 years. Any attempt to commit the crime mentioned shall also be punished.

11. Finance a.m. activities

- As Japan reported on the page 6 of the first report, "The Act on Punishment of Financing to offences of public intimidation" (Law No. 67 of 2002) prohibits financing to terrorist act. Any person who finances terrorist act which is related to nuclear weapons shall be punishable by imprisonment of not more than 10 years. Any attempt to commit the crime mentioned shall also be punished.

12. a.m. activities related to means of delivery

- With respect to the prohibition of their means of delivery related activities by non-state actors, the production, transfer, import and transportation of gunpowder, including propellant are regulated by "The Gunpowder Control Act" (Law No. 149 of 1950), as Japan reported on the page 6 of the first report. Those acts are punishable under the same law.

***Operative Paragraph 3***
***Decides also that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials and to this end shall:***
***(a) Develop and maintain appropriate effective measures to account for and secure such items in production, use, storage or transport;***
***(b) Develop and maintain appropriate effective physical protection measures;***

**<Biological Weapons>**

1. production

- "The Law on Implementing the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and the Other Conventions"(Law No. 61 of 1982), prohibits production of BW. The same law provides that the competent Minister in the government may order those who professionally handle biological agents or toxins to make reports on their activities in order to prevent unlawfully developing, producing, retaining, stockpiling, and acquiring biological agents or toxins.
- As for enforcement, under the Law No. 61 of 1982, production of biological or toxic weapon is punishable. Under the same law, failing to make a report in accordance with this law, as well as making a false report, is punishable.

2. use

- Under Article 5 of Law No. 61 of 1982, the competent Minister in the government may order those who professionally handle biological agents or toxins to make reports on their activities in order to prevent unlawfully developing, producing, retaining, stockpiling, and acquiring biological agents or toxins.
- Under the Law No. 61 of 1982, persons who use biological or toxin weapons and discharge biological agents or toxins filled in the said biological or toxin weapons shall be liable to punishment. Persons who endanger human life, body or property by discharging unlawfully biological agents or toxins shall be liable to punishment. Under the same law, failing to make a report in accordance with this law, as well as making a false report, is punishable.

3. storage, and 4. transport

- Under the Law No. 61 of 1982, the competent Minister in the government may order those who professionally handle biological agents or toxins to make reports on their activities in order to prevent unlawfully developing, producing, retaining, stockpiling, and acquiring biological agents or toxins. As above-mentioned, "transport" is prohibited and punishable, insofar as within the scope of "possession", "transfer", or "receiving" of the Law No. 61 of 1982.
- Under the same law, failing to make a report in accordance with this law, as well as making a false report, is punishable.

6.-9. Measures to secure production, use, storage, and transport, 12. Licensing/registration of facilities/persons handling biological materials, and 13. Reliability check of personnel

- As Japan reported on the page 7 of the first report, as for the control of agents and toxins, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare makes the guideline for enhancement of measures to control of virus and bacteria, and directs public health centers and medical institutions to control appropriately over virus and bacteria.
- On December 10, 2004, "Action Plan for Prevention of Terrorism" was adopted by the Headquarters for Promotion of Measures Against Transnational Organized Crime and Other Relative Issues and International Terrorism, and among measures to be taken, the following measures related to the control pathogenic microorganisms potentially used for bio terrorism was included.
  - Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries should request, as an interim measure, facilities possessing Pathogenic Microorganisms with a potential to cause harm to the life and/or health of an individual, to regularly report to the government the type and storing methods of Pathogenic Microorganisms.
  - To ensure establishment of a system appropriately controlling Pathogenic Microorganisms, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare should also study law amendments which require those who possess pathogen of communicable disease to report to the national and prefectural authorities. Such law amendments should also include provisions on regulation of transfer of pathogen, report collection, investigation and on-site inspection by national and prefectural authorities as well as provisions on administrative sanction or penalty in case of violation. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare should consequently submit to the Diet in 2006 an amendment bill of Law Concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases.

14. Measures to account for/ secure/ physically protect means of delivery

- As Japan reported on the page 7 of the first report, "The Gunpowder Control Act" requires keeping records of such activities as production, merchandise, receipt and consumption of gunpowder including propellant. Failing to keep records, keeping false records, or failing to save those records are punishable.

**<Chemical Weapons>**

1.-9. Measures to account for production, use, storage, and transport, and Measures to secure production, use, storage, and transport, 12. Licensing of chemical installations/ entities/ use of materials, and 13. Reliability check of personnel

- Under "The law concerning prohibition on chemical weapons and restriction on specific material" (Law No. 65 of 1995), production, use, storage, transport, other measures and secure of Scheduled chemicals of Chemical Annex of the Chemical Weapons Convention are under strict regulation of management including licensing of chemical installations/ entities/ use of materials with strict check of personnel.

- Under the same law, production, use, storage, or transport the Scheduled chemicals of Chemical Annex of the Chemical Weapons Convention without permission from the relevant Ministry is punishable.
- If permitted person/entity fails to notify quantities etc. of manufactured or used specific chemicals, fails to keep record, fails to report its operation, or refuses, prevents, or avoids an inspection etc., it is punishable under the same law.

14. Measures to account for/ secure/ physically protect means of delivery

- As Japan reported on the page 7 of the first report, "The Gunpowder Control Act" stipulates to keep records of such activities as production, merchandise, receipt and consumption of gunpowder including propellant. Failing to keep records, keeping false records, or failing to save those records are punishable.

15. National CWC authority

- The National CWC authority was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (contact points), the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and the Defense Agency. (The Memorandum of Understanding on April 28,1997)

16. Reporting Schedule I, II and II chemicals to OPCW

- Under the Law No. 65 of 1995, the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may, upon request from the International Organization or a State Party as provided for by the Convention and to the extent necessary in order to provide clarification to the International Organization or the State Party, require a person who treats the toxic chemicals etc. or other person to report information relating to the request.
- If any person who made a false report or neglected a report, it is punishable under the same law.

**<Nuclear Weapons>**

4. Measures to account for transport

- Under "The law for regulations of nuclear source material, nuclear fuel material and reactors" (Law No. 166 of 1957), for the prevention of disaster and public safety, users who transport nuclear fuel material or material contaminated by nuclear fuel material outside of factory etc. must obtain transport certification which is issued in accordance with Cabinet Office Order. In this case, users must transport those materials in accordance with the transport certification.
- Under the same law, the police can stop and inspect the transporter to verify if the transporter is transporting those materials in accordance with the transport certification. If a transporter transports without making report or with making false report to the relevant authorities, it is punishable under the same law.

13. Reliability check of personnel

- Under the Law No. 166 of 1957, strict check of personnel is conducted.

14. Measures to account for/ secure/ physically protect means of delivery

- As Japan reported on the page 7 of the first report, "The Gunpowder Control Act" stipulates to keep records of such activities as production, merchandise, receipt and consumption of

gunpowder including propellant. Failing to keep records, keeping false records, or failing to save those records are punishable.

15. National regulatory authority

- Under the Law No. 166 of 1957, the Ministry for Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport are the national regulatory authority.

16. IAEA Safeguards Agreement

- To nationally implement IAEA Safeguards Agreement and its Additional Protocol, the Law No. 166 of 1957 stipulates that an inspector of IAEA may inspect relevant facilities in accordance with the IAEA Safeguards Agreement and its Additional Protocol.
- Under the same law, if any person refuses, prevents, or avoids the inspection by an inspector of IAEA or refuses to answer or makes false answer to the question posed by an IAEA inspector, it is punishable.

17. IAEA Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources

Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources has been implemented since January 1, 2006, after amendments to the Export Trade Control Order (Executive Order No.378 of 1949).

20. Additional national legislation/regulations related to nuclear materials including CPPNM

- In accordance with the guideline of the IAEA on the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities (INFCIRC/225/Revision 4), the Law No. 166 of 1957 was amended as follows, and took effect in December 2005.
- Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) establish DBT (Design Basis Threat) against nuclear facilities etc., and the users reinforce the physical protection measures based on the assessed threat.
- Inspectors of physical protection of nuclear material who belong to Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) regularly inspect the effectiveness of the above-mentioned measures, and if necessary, order the users to improve such measures.
- Users and government officials etc. shall not reveal confidential information regarding the physical protection of nuclear material. If they reveal such information, it is punishable.

***Operative Paragraph 3***

***Decides also that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials and to this end shall:***

***(c) Develop and maintain appropriate effective border controls and law enforcement efforts to detect, deter, prevent and combat, including through international cooperation when necessary, the illicit trafficking and brokering in such items in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law;***

*(d) Establish, develop, review and maintain appropriate effective national export and trans-shipment controls over such items, including appropriate laws and regulations to control export, transit, trans-shipment and re-export and controls on providing funds and services related to such export and trans-shipment such as financing, and transporting that would contribute to proliferation, as well as establishing end-user controls; and establishing and enforcing appropriate criminal or civil penalties for violations of such export control laws and regulations;*

*Operative Paragraph 6*
*Recognizes the utility in implementing this resolution of effective national control lists and calls upon all Member States, when necessary, to pursue at the earliest opportunity the development of such lists;*

*Operative Paragraph 10*
*Further to counter that threat, calls upon all States, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to take cooperative action to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery, and related materials;*

**<Common to Biological, Chemical, Nuclear Weapons>**

1. Border Control

- Border control framework consists of the following laws; "The Customs Law" (Law No. 61 of 1954), "Japan Coast Guard Law"(Law No. 28 of 1948), "Criminal Procedure Act"(Law No. 131 of 1948), "Defense Agency Establishment Law (Law No. 164 of 1954), and "The Self-Defense Forces Law" (Law No. 165 of 1954). These laws are enforced by Customs, Japan Coast Guard, Police, and the Self-Defense forces. The Self-Defense Forces are engaged in the activities to maintain public order only in specific cases authorized by national legal frame works."

5. Export control legislation in place

- Police and Japan Coast Guard investigate cases of violations of "The Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law "(Law No. 228 of 1949) (hereinafter referred to as FEFTL).

7. Individual Licensing, 8. General Licensing, and 9. Exceptions from licensing

- Japan's export control system, in principle, adopts individual licensing. In the case an exporter continuously exports certain kinds of goods or technologies to a certain end-user, general license may be provided for a limited term, with exceptions.

10. Licensing of deemed export

- In accordance with the FEFTL, in the case a resident exports a certain technology to a non-resident, the resident is required to obtain licensing no matter where the non-resident is.

12. Interagency review for licenses

- In accordance with the FEFTL, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry has exclusive authority to issue export license. Therefore, it is not necessary to have inter-agency review for licenses.

13. Control lists

- Violation of these regulations is punishable under the FEFTL.

14. Updating of lists

- Control lists are updated regularly by the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry.

16. Inclusion of means of delivery

- Means of delivery is included in the Attached List 1 of the Export Trade Control Order (Executive Order No. 378 of 1949).
- Violation of these regulations is punishable under the FEFTL.

17. End-user controls, and 18. Catch all Clause

- To further enhance export controls with a view to strengthening the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Japan introduced the catch-all controls in April 2002 under Executive Order No. 378 of 1949. A license must be obtained from the Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry for the export of virtually all goods and technologies (including those that are not listed), in cases the relevant goods or technologies may be used in connection with the development, manufacture, use and storage of weapons of mass destruction and its means of delivery, or the end-user of the relevant goods or technologies is involved in or has been involved in the development, manufacture, use and storage of weapons of mass destruction its means of delivery. The end-users list has been established and updated annually.
- Violation of these regulations is punishable under the FEFTL.

19. Intangible transfers

- In accordance with the FEFTL, in the case a resident exports a certain technology to a non-resident, the resident is required to obtain licensing irrespective of its tangibleness.

21. Trans-shipment control

- Arms, which include Ammunition (excluding cartridges), and equipment for its dropping or launching, and accessories thereof, as well as parts thereof. Bacterial, chemical and radio-active agents for military use, as well as equipment and parts thereof for dissemination, protection, detection, or identification thereof, and Biopolymers for detection and identification of chemical agents for military use and cultures of cells for production thereof, as well as biocatalysts for decontamination and degradation of chemical agents for military use and expression vectors, viruses or cultures of cells containing the genetic information necessary for production thereof, are included in the the Attached List 1 of the Export Trade Control Order (Executive Order No. 378 of 1949), and subject to control and regulations even if they are only trans-shipped.
- Violation of these regulations is punishable under the FEFTL.

22. Re-export Control

- In the case of transfer of sensitive goods or technologies from an end-user to third parties, the exporter thereof is required to obtain consent from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in advance.

23. Control of providing funds

- "The Act on Punishment of Financing to offences of public intimidation" (Law No. 67 of 2002) prohibits financing to terrorist act. Any person who finances terrorist act shall be punishable by imprisonment of not more than 10 years. Any attempt to commit the crime mentioned shall also be punished.

25. Control of Importation

- Under the FEFTL, for the faithful execution of international promises such as treaties Japan concluded a person who is to import goods might be obligated to obtain approval. Violation of these regulations is punishable under the FEFTL.
- Under the "The law concerning prohibition on chemical weapons and restriction on specific material" (Law No. 65 of 1995), a person who intends to import a specific chemical is required to get approval of the importation in accordance with the provisions of the FEFTL. Approval of the import will not be given unless a specific chemical pertaining to a permit for the use is imported in order to deliver it to a permitted user or by a permitted user him/herself.
- Under "The law for regulations of nuclear source material, nuclear fuel material and reactors" (Law No. 166 of 1957), any person cannot import nuclear fuel material without permission. Violation of this regulation is punishable under Law No. 166 of 1957.
- Under "The Customs Tariff Law"(Law No. 54 of 1910) the following goods are designated as the import prohibited goods except the importer gets permits from the relevant authorities, and if those goods are found at the port, Customs may confiscate and abandon them or order the importer to put them back on board. Under "The Customs Law" (Law No. 61 of 1954), importing the prohibited goods is punishable.

  <Chemical weapons and Biological weapons>
  - Pistols, rifles, machine guns, and cannon, as well as its ammunition and parts

  <Nuclear Weapons>
  - Explosives regulated by "The Explosives Control Act" (Law No. 32 of 1884)

  <Means of delivery>
  - Gunpowder regulated by "The Gunpowder Control Act" (Law No. 149 of 1950)

  <Chemical Weapons>
  - Specific Chemicals regulated by "The law concerning prohibition on chemical weapons and restriction on specific material" (Law No. 65 of 1995)
- "The Customs Law" (No. 61 of 1954) stipulates that with respect to goods which need permission, approval, other disposition of the administrative agency or the like under other laws and regulations on the occasions of their import and export, a proof that such permit, approval, or the like has been obtained shall be provided to the Customs at the time of export or import declaration. No export or import permission shall be granted if the proof is not provided. If a

person imports goods which need permission, approval, other disposition of the administrative agency or the like under other laws and regulations without permission, it is punishable.

- Under "The Gunpowder Control Act" (Law No. 149 of 1950), no person may import gunpowder without permission. If any person violates this regulation, it is punishable.

26. extraterritorial applicability

- We understand the Security Council resolution 1540 doesn't require us to implement the extraterritorial applicability of the Japanese domestic law.

***Operative Paragraph 8***

***Calls upon all States:***

***(c) To renew and fulfill their commitment to multilateral cooperation, in particular within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, as important means of pursuing and achieving their common objectives in the area of non-proliferation and of promoting international cooperation for peaceful purposes;***

5. Assistance in place

- Japan, on many occasions, expresses its commitment to multilateral cooperation. Japan is an active member in relevant international organizations, such as the IAEA Board of Governors (Currently Japan assumes the Chairmanship of the board) and the OPCW Executive Council. Japan also fulfills its commitment to multilateral cooperation through financial contributions to the international organizations and fora. As for the fiscal year 2005, Japan allocates
    - 14 million US Dollars for the IAEA technical assistance, in addition to regular contribution of 53 million US Dollars for the IAEA, which accounts for approximately 20 % of the entire budget of the IAEA.
    - 14 million EURO as regular contribution to the OPCW (approximately 20 %)
    - 0.1 million US Dollars as contribution to the BWC meetings (approximately 20 %)
    - 9.6 million US Dollars and 8.4 million EURO as regular contribution to CTBTO Preparatory Committee (approximately 20 %)
    - 0.02 million US Dollars as contribution to the NPT Review Conference (approximately 14%)
- The Government of Japan have offered assistance of the CWC as follows;
    - 60,000 Euro voluntary contribution to the OPCW for universalization and strengthening national implementation in March 2005
    - the participation to the mission for strengthening national implementation in Brunei with the OPCW in June 2005
    - the training course in Hague for Iraqi to support their accession to the CWC in July 2005
    - Training for Indian and Malaysian participants in Japanese company in August to September, making the presentation in the Third Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Asia about improving quality of declaration in September 2005
    - Japan will also participate in the mission for strengthening national implementation in Cambodia with Australia and the OPCW in December 2005.

***(d) To develop appropriate ways to work with and inform industry and the public regarding their obligations under such laws;***

6. Information for Industry and 7. Information for the public

- In order to inform the industry and the public of Japan's export control system, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry holds seminars for the industry, universities, and research institutions, and helps companies to establish their internal compliance programs.
- Center for Information in Security Trade Control (CISTEC), established in 1989 as a non-profit organization for promoting the understanding of export controls, and the Export Association, which prevents illicit exports by the members of the association in accordance with the Export and Import Transaction Law (Law No. 299 of 1952), give advice to the industry regarding e.g. their internal compliance programs.
- With respect to the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conducted a seminar on PSI targeting the Japanese Shipowners' Association with a view to increasing the industry's understanding of the PSI objectives and activities.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued Notification No.293 on full translated text of the UNSCR 1540, which was published in an official gazette on June 7, 2005.

***Operative Paragraph 9***

***Calls upon all States to promote dialogue and cooperation on nonproliferation so as to address the threat posed by proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, and their means of delivery;***

5. Assistance in place

- The Government of Japan is actively promoting outreach activities towards Asian countries through such means as holding talks on Non-Proliferation with ASEAN countries, including Pakistan and others.
- The Government of Japan, aiming at enhancing efforts against proliferation in Asia, which contributes to the peace and security in the Asian region, held the "Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP)" in November 2003, February 2005, and February 2006 in Tokyo. Regarding export control, the Government of Japan held the first Asian Export Control Dialogue in October 2003, the 2nd Asian Export Control Policy Dialogue in October 2004. The Government of Japan has been reinforcing efforts of this kind by holding other seminars such as the 1st Asia Non-Proliferation Seminar in May 2004.
- The Government of Japan held the 13th annual Asian Export Control Seminar in February 2006, inviting delegates from 21 countries and regions. The delegates focused on developing a common understanding of the importance of export controls to strengthen their export control systems for non-proliferation in Asian countries.
- The Government of Japan has been taking actions and measures for capacity building for combating terrorism, mainly for Asian countries in the nine areas such as immigration, aviation security, port and maritime security, custom cooperation, export control, law-enforcement cooperation, anti-terrorist financing, counter-CBRN terrorism, and counter-terrorism international conventions and protocols. In these areas Japan has been holding seminars and training courses and received 322 people in FY 2004.

- The Government of Japan held Training Course on Prevention and Crisis Management of Biological Terrorism in Malaysia in July 2005, in which about 50 people in charge of anti-bioterrorism measures in ASEAN countries, China and South of Korea participated. The importance of comprehensive measures that combined security control, surveillance and appropriate approach after bio-terrorism was identified.
- The Government of Japan has been actively participating in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) since its launch in May 2003. The efforts made by the Government of Japan include hosting a maritime interdiction exercise in October 2004, and various outreach activities to enhance support towards PSI among Asian countries, both by diplomatic means such as the ASTOP, and through operational cooperation which include efforts by the Defense Agency and the Self-Defense Forces on the occasion of Defense exchanges. In August 2005, the Maritime Self-Defense Force dispatched ships and aircrafts to the maritime interdiction exercise hosted by Singapore. (It was the first time for the Self-Defense Forces to deploy their units to PSI exercise overseas.) Japan Coast Guard also dispatched a patrol vessel, and conducted joint boarding and search exercises with Singapore and Australia.